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MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT REGULATIONS  
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS, Section three of the Act of Congress approved July third, nineteen hundred and eighteen, entitled "An Act To give effect to the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded at Washington, August sixteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and for other purposes" (Public No. 186 - 65th Congress), provides as follows:

"That subject to the provisions and in order to carry out the purposes of the convention, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, from time to time, having due regard to the zones of temperature and to the distribution, abundance, economic value, breeding habits, and times and lines of migratory flight of such birds, to determine when, to what extent, if at all, and by what means, it is compatible with the terms of the convention to allow hunting, taking, capture, killing, [possession, (sic) ]sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, or export of any such bird, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, and to adopt suitable regulations permitting and governing the same, in accordance with such determinations, which regulations shall become effective when approved by the President."

AND, WHEREAS, The Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to said section and having due regard to the zones of temperature and to the distribution, abundance, economic value, breeding habits, and times and lines of migratory flight of migratory birds included in the terms of the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August sixteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, has determined when, to what extent, and by what means it is compatible with the terms of said convention to allow hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, and export of such birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs, and in accordance with such determinations has adopted

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the sampling process and the statistical techniques employed to interpret the results.

3. The third part of the document presents the findings of the study. It shows that there is a significant correlation between the variables being studied, which supports the hypothesis that was tested.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings for future research and practice. It suggests that the results of this study could be used to inform policy decisions and to guide the development of new programs and initiatives.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a conclusion and a summary of the key points. It reiterates the importance of the study and the need for further research in this area.

and submitted to me for approval regulations, which the Secretary of Agriculture has determined to be suitable regulations, permitting and governing hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, and export of said birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs, which said regulations are as follows:

REGULATIONS, MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT.

REGULATION 1.-DEFINITIONS OF MIGRATORY BIRDS.

Migratory birds, included in the terms of the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds, concluded August 16, 1916, are as follows:

1. Migratory game birds:

(a) Anatidae, or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.

(b) Gruidae, or cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.

(c) Rallidae, or rails, including coots, gallinules, and sora and other rails.

(d) Limicolae, or shorebirds, including avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, and yellowlegs.

(e) Columbidae, or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

2. Migratory insectivorous birds: Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, hummingbirds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks or bull-bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whip-poor-wills, woodpeckers, and wrens, and all perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

3. Other migratory nongame birds: Auks, auklets, bitterns, fulmars, gannets, grebes, guillemots, gulls, herons, jaegers, loons, murres, petrels, puffins, shearwaters, and terns.

REGULATION 2.-DEFINITIONS OF TERMS.

For the purposes of these regulations the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean --



Secretary.--The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Person.--The plural or the singular, as the case demands, including individuals, associations, partnerships, and corporations, unless the context otherwise requires.

Take.--The pursuit, hunting, capture, or killing of migratory birds in the manner and by the means specifically permitted.

Open season.--The time during which migratory birds may be taken.

Transport.--Shipping, transporting, carrying, exporting, receiving or delivering for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export.

REGULATION 3.--MEANS BY WHICH MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS  
MAY BE TAKEN.

The migratory game birds specified in Regulation 4 hereof may be taken during the open season with a gun only, not larger than number ten gauge, fired from the shoulder, except as specifically permitted by Regulations 7, 8, 9, and 10 hereof; they may be taken during the open season from the land and water, from a blind or floating device (other than an airplane, powerboat, sailboat, or any boat under sail), with the aid of a dog, and the use of decoys.

REGULATION 4.--OPEN SEASONS ON AND POSSESSION OF  
CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

For the purpose of this regulation, each period of time herein prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, black-bellied and golden plovers, greater and lesser yellowlegs, woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, and mourning and white-winged doves may be taken each day from half an hour before sunrise to sunset during the open





seasons prescribed therefor in this regulation, by the means and in the numbers permitted by Regulations 3 and 5 hereof, respectively, and when so taken, each species may be possessed any day during the respective open seasons herein prescribed therefor and for an additional period of ten days next succeeding said open season.

Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, gallinules, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe.-The open seasons for waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, gallinules, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York (except Long Island), Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from September 16 to December 31;

In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Utah, and ~~that~~ portion of Oregon and Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from October 1 to January 15;

In that portion of New York known as Long Island, and in New Jersey, Delaware, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California the open season shall be from October 16 to January 31;

In Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31; and

In Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15.

Rails (except coot and gallinules).-The open season for sora and other rails (except coot and gallinules) shall be from September 1 to



November 30, except as follows:

In Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

Black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs.

The open seasons for black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia the open season shall be from August 16 to November 30;

In the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15;

In Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from September 16 to December 31;

In Utah and in that portion of Oregon and Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from October 1 to January 15; and

In Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

Woodcock.—The open seasons for woodcock shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas the open season shall be from October 1 to November 30; and



In Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma the open season shall be from November 1 to December 31.

Doves.--The open seasons for mourning and white-winged doves shall be as follows:

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15; and

In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana the open season shall be from September 16 to December 31.

REGULATION 5.--BAG LIMITS ON CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME  
BIRDS.

A person may take in any one day during the open seasons prescribed therefor in Regulation 4 not to exceed the following numbers of migratory game birds:

Ducks (except wood duck and eider ducks).--Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds.

Geese.--Eight in the aggregate of all kinds.

Brant.--Eight.

Rails, coot, and gallinules.--Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds.

Black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellow-legs.--Fifteen in the aggregate of all kinds.

Wilson snipe, or jacksnipe.--Twenty-five.



Doves (mourning and white-winged)..-Twenty-five in the aggregate of both kinds.

REGULATION 6.-SHIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION OF CERTAIN  
MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, black-bellied and golden plovers, greater and lesser yellowlegs, woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, and mourning and white-winged doves and parts thereof legally taken may be transported in or out of the State where taken during the respective open seasons in that State, and may be imported from Canada during the open season in the Province where taken, in any manner, but not more by one person in one calendar week than the number that may be taken under these regulations in two days by one person; any such migratory game birds or parts thereof in transit during the open season may continue in transit such additional time immediately succeeding such open season, not to exceed five days, necessary to deliver the same to their destination; and any package in which migratory game birds or parts thereof are transported shall have the name and address of the shipper and of the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers and kinds of birds contained therein clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof; but no such birds shall be transported from any State, Territory, or District to or through another State, Territory, or District, or to or through a Province of the Dominion of Canada contrary to the laws of the State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada in which they were taken or from which they are transported; nor shall any such birds be transported into any State, Territory, or District from another State, Territory, or District, or from any State, Territory, or District into any Province of the Dominion of Canada at a time when such





State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada prohibits the possession or transportation thereof.

REGULATION 7.--TAKING OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY NONGAME  
BIRDS BY ESKIMOS AND INDIANS IN ALASKA.

In Alaska Eskimos and Indians may take for the use of themselves and their immediate families, in any manner and at any time, and possess and transport auks, auklets, guillemots, murres, and puffins and their eggs for food, and their skins for clothing.

REGULATION 8.--PERMITS TO PROPAGATE AND SELL MIGRA-  
TORY WATERFOWL.

1. A person may take in any manner and at any time migratory waterfowl and their eggs for propagating purposes when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary. Waterfowl and their eggs so taken may be possessed by the permittee and may be sold and transported by him for propagating purposes to any person holding a permit issued by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

2. A person authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary may possess, buy, sell, and transport migratory waterfowl and their increase and eggs in any manner and at any time for propagating purposes; and migratory waterfowl, except the birds taken under paragraph 1 of this regulation, so possessed may be killed by him in any manner except by shooting, and the unplucked carcasses and the plucked carcasses with heads attached thereto of the birds so killed may be sold and transported by him in any manner and at any time to any person for actual consumption, or to the keeper of a hotel, restaurant, or boarding house, retail dealer in meat or game, or a club, for sale or service to their patrons, who may possess such carcasses for actual consumption without a permit.



3. Any package in which such waterfowl or parts thereof or their eggs are transported shall have plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the name and address of the permittee, the number of his permit, the name and address of the consignee, and an accurate statement of the number and kinds of birds or eggs contained therein.

4. Applications for permits must be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and must contain the following information: Name and address of applicant; place where the business is to be carried on; number of acres of land used in the business and whether owned or leased by the applicant; number of each species of waterfowl in possession of applicant; name of species and number of birds or eggs of each species if permission is asked to take waterfowl or their eggs; and the particular locality where it is desired to take such waterfowl or eggs.

5. A person granted a permit under this regulation shall keep books and records which shall correctly set forth the total number of each species of waterfowl and their eggs possessed on the date of application for the permit and on the first day of January next following; also for the calendar year for which permit was issued the total number of each species reared and killed, number of each species and their eggs sold and transported, manner in which such waterfowl and eggs were transported, name and address of each person from or to whom waterfowl and eggs were purchased or sold, together with number and species and whether sold alive or dead; and the date of each transaction.

A written report correctly setting forth this information shall be furnished the Secretary during the month of January next following the issuance of the permit.



6. A permittee shall at all reasonable hours allow any authorized employee of the United States Department of Agriculture to enter and inspect the premises where operations are being carried on under this regulation and to inspect the books and records of such permittee relating thereto.

7. Permits issued under this regulation shall be valid only during the calendar year of issue, shall not be transferable, and may be revoked by the Secretary, if the permittee violates any of the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or of the regulations thereunder.

8. A person engaged in the propagation of migratory waterfowl on the date on which these regulations become effective will be allowed until September 30, 1918, to apply for the permit required by this regulation, but he shall not take any migratory waterfowl without a permit.

REGULATION 9.-~~PERMITS~~ TO COLLECT MIGRATORY BIRDS  
FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

A person may take in any manner and at any time migratory birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary, which permit shall be carried on his person when he is collecting specimens thereunder and shall be exhibited to any person requesting to see the same.

Application for a permit must be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and must contain the following information: Name and address of applicant and name of State, Territory, or District in which specimens are proposed to be taken and the purpose for which they are intended. Each application shall be accompanied by certificates from two well-known ornithologists that the applicant is a fit person to be entrusted with a permit.



The permit will authorize the holder thereof to possess, buy, sell, and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds, parts thereof, and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes. Public museums, zoological parks and societies, and public scientific and educational institutions may possess, buy, sell, and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds and parts thereof, and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes without a permit, but no specimens shall be taken without a permit.

Permits shall be valid only during the calendar year of issue, shall not be transferable, and shall be revocable in the discretion of the Secretary. A person holding a permit shall report to the Secretary on or before January 10 following its expiration the number of skins, nests, or eggs of each species collected, bought, sold, or transported.

Every package in which migratory birds or their nests or eggs are transported shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the name and address of the sender, the number of the permit in every case when a permit is required, the name and address of the consignee, a statement that it contains specimens of birds, their nests, or eggs for scientific purposes, and, whenever such a package is transported or offered for transportation from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or from the United States into the Dominion of Canada, an accurate statement of the contents.

REGULATION 10.-PERMITS TO KILL MIGRATORY BIRDS  
INJURIOUS TO PROPERTY.

When information is furnished the Secretary that any species of migratory bird has become, under extraordinary conditions, seriously injurious to agricultural or other interests in any particular community, an





investigation will be made to determine the nature and extent of the injury, whether the birds alleged to be doing the damage should be killed, and, if so, during what times and by what means. Upon his determination an appropriate order will be made.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DO HEREBY APPROVE AND PROCLAIM the foregoing regulations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE in the District of Columbia, this thirty-first day of  
July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred  
(Seal.) and Eighteen and of the Independence of the United States  
of America the One Hundred and Forty-Third.

By the President,

WOODROW WILSON.

FRANK L. POLK,

Acting Secretary of State.



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AMENDMENTS TO THE MIGRATORY-BIRD TREATY ACT REGULATIONS  
APPROVED MARCH 8, AND APRIL 22, 1926

REGULATION 4.--OPEN SEASONS ON AND POSSESSION OF  
CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

For the purpose of this regulation, each period of time herein prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, greater and lesser yellowlegs, woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, and mourning doves may be taken each day from half an hour before sunrise to sunset during the open seasons prescribed therefor in this regulation, by the means and in the numbers permitted by regulations 3 and 5 hereof, respectively, and when so taken may be possessed any day in any State, Territory, or District during the period constituting the open season where killed and for an additional period of 10 days next succeeding said open season, but no such birds shall be possessed in a State, Territory, or District at a time when such State, Territory, or District prohibits the possession thereof.

Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, gallinules, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe.--The open seasons for waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, gallinules, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts (except in Nantucket and Dukes Counties), Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Nevada, the open season shall be from September 16 to December 31;

In New York (except Long Island) the open season shall be from September 24 to January 7;

In that portion of Massachusetts known as Nantucket and Dukes Counties, and in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma, Utah, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington the open season shall be from October 1 to January 15;

In that portion of New York known as Long Island, and in New Jersey, Delaware, New Mexico, Arizona, and that portion of Texas lying west and north of the main tracks of the International & Great Northern Railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas & Pacific Railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana the open season shall be from October 16 to January 31;

[illegible]

*Journal of Management Studies*, 19(1), 67-80.

Kentucky,  
In Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and that portion of Texas lying east and south of the main tracks of the International & Great Northern Railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas & Pacific Railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31; and

In Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15.

Rails (except coot and gallinules).--The open season for sora and other rails (except coot and gallinules) shall be from September 1 to November 30, except as follows:

In Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

Greater and lesser yellowlegs.--The open seasons for greater and lesser yellowlegs shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia the open season shall be from August 16 to November 30;

In the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15;

In Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, and that portion of Washington lying east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from September 16 to December 31;

In Utah, Oregon, Idaho, and in that portion of Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from October 1 to January 15; and

In Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

Woodcock.--The open seasons for woodcock shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas the open season shall be from October 1 to November 30; and

1. 1941-1942

2. 1943-1944

3. 1945-1946

4. 1947-1948

5. 1949-1950

6. 1951-1952

7. 1953-1954

8. 1955-1956

9. 1957-1958

10. 1959-1960

11. 1961-1962

12. 1963-1964

13. 1965-1966



In Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma the open season shall be from November 1 to December 31.

Doves.--The open seasons for mourning doves shall be as follows:

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, that portion of Texas lying west and north of the main tracks of the International & Great Northern Railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas & Pacific Railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15;

South Carolina,  
In/Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi the open season shall be from October 16 to January 31;

In that portion of Texas lying east and south of the main tracks of the International & Great Northern Railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas & Pacific Railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana the open season shall be from November 1 to December 31; and

In Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

#### REGULATION 5.--BAG LIMITS ON CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

A person may take in any one day during the open seasons prescribed therefor in regulation 4 not to exceed the following numbers of migratory game birds, which numbers shall include all birds taken by any other person who for hire accompanies or assists him in taking migratory birds:

Ducks (except wood duck and eider ducks).--Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds.

Geese.--Eight in the aggregate of all kinds.

Brant.--Eight.

Rails and gallinules (except sora and coot).--Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds, but not more than fifteen of any one species.

Sora.--Twenty-five.

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Coot.---Twenty-five.

Greater and lesser yellowlegs.---Fifteen in the aggregate of both kinds.

Wilson snipe or jacksnipe.---Twenty.

Woodcock.---Six.

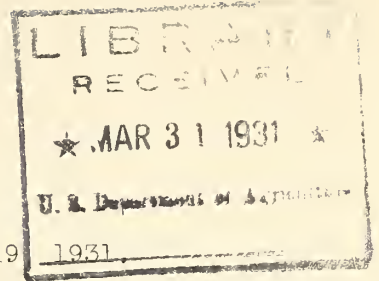
Doves (mourning).---Twenty-five.

REGULATION 6.--SHIPMENT, TRANSPORTATION, AND POSSESSION  
OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, greater and lesser yellowlegs, woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, and mourning doves and parts thereof legally taken may be transported in or out of the State where taken during the respective open seasons in that State, and may be imported from Canada during the open season in the Province where taken, in any manner, but not more than the number thereof that may be taken in two days by one person under these regulations shall be transported by one person in one calendar week out of the State where taken; any such migratory game birds or parts thereof in transit during the open season may continue in transit such additional time immediately succeeding such open season, not to exceed 5 days, necessary to deliver the same to their destination, and may be possessed in any State, Territory, or District during the period constituting the open season where killed, and for an additional period of 10 days next succeeding said open season; and any package in which migratory game birds or parts thereof are transported shall have the name and address of the shipper and of the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers and kinds of birds contained therein clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof; but no such birds shall be transported from any State, Territory, or District to or through another State, Territory, or District, or to or through a Province of the Dominion of Canada contrary to the laws of the State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada in which they were taken or from which they are transported; nor shall any such birds be transported into any State, Territory, or District from another State, Territory, or District, or from any State, Territory, or District into any Province of the Dominion of Canada at a time when such State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada prohibits the possession or transportation thereof.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is essential for the business to have a clear and concise record of all income and expenses. This will allow the business to track its financial performance over time and identify areas for improvement. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all assets and liabilities. This will allow the business to track its net worth over time and identify areas for improvement. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all taxes paid. This will allow the business to track its tax liability over time and identify areas for improvement. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all debts. This will allow the business to track its debt liability over time and identify areas for improvement. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all equity. This will allow the business to track its equity over time and identify areas for improvement. The sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all other financial information. This will allow the business to track its overall financial performance over time and identify areas for improvement.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY  
Washington, D. C.



March 19 1931

EFFECT OF RECENT CHANGES IN REGULATIONS  
UNDER THE MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT

The following changes in the regulations under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, effective under amendments adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture and approved by the President on March 17, are announced by the Bureau of Biological Survey:

1. Hour of opening, first day of season.--The hour for the commencement of hunting on the opening day of the season will be 12:00 o'clock noon.

2. Waterfowl seasons.--The open seasons for waterfowl (except snow geese in States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's geese, cackling geese, wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), and for coot and Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe will be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (except Long Island), Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington the open season will be from October 1 to December 31;

In that portion of New York known as Long Island, and in New Jersey, Delaware, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and in that portion of Texas lying west and north of the line described in existing regulations the open season will be from October 15 to January 15;

In that portion of Texas lying south and east of the line described in existing regulations the open season will be from November 1 to January 15;

In Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana the open season will be from November 1 to January 15;

In Florida the open season will be from November 20 to January 15;  
and

In Alaska the open season will be from September 1 to December 15.

3. Close seasons on certain geese.--The season has been closed on snow geese in all States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, and on Ross's geese and cackling geese throughout their range in this country.

4. Brant included with geese.--Brant have been included in the bag limit for geese, and only 4 geese and brant in the aggregate of all kinds may be taken in any one day, and no person may possess at any one time more than 8 geese (including brant) in the aggregate of all kinds.

5. Decoys for geese.--In the hunting of wild geese not more than ten (10) live goose decoys may be used or shot over at any one gunning stand, blind, or floating device.

6. Baiting for mourning doves.--The hunting, killing, or taking of mourning doves is not permitted on or over, at, or near any area that has been baited with salt, with corn, wheat, or other grain, or with other foods placed or scattered thereon.

7. Dove seasons in Florida.--The open season for mourning doves in the State of Florida will be from November 20 to January 31, except in the counties of Dade, Monroe, and Broward, where the season will remain unchanged--September 13 to November 15.

8. Rail and gallinule seasons, New York and Washington.--In the States of New York and Washington the open season for rails and gallinules (except coot) will be from October 1 to November 30.

9. Woodcock seasons in New York.--The open season for the hunting of woodcock in that portion of New York lying south of the tracks of the main line of the New York Central Railroad extending from Buffalo to Albany and south of the tracks of the main line of the Boston & Albany Railroad extending from Albany to the Massachusetts State line, including Long Island, will be from October 15 to November 14. In that portion of New York lying north of the line above described, the season will be limited to the month of October.